

# Western Carolinian.

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, N. C. TUESDAY, MARCH 24, 1829.

[VOL. IX. NO. 489.]

THE VIRGINIA MILITARY DISTRICT, in the State of Ohio; and he shall also make, or cause to be made, so far as relates to claims to land in said Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio, fair copies of such original books, records, warrants, plats and certificates of surveys, assignments, and other papers, from such original books, records, and papers, in said office, [which contain entries, certificates, surveys, plats, assignments, or other papers or evidences of title, pertaining to lands lying within the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio,] which transcripts and copies he shall carefully preserve as a part of the records of his office, and from which he may give copies, as from the originals, to be used in all cases of controversies in the Courts of the United States, about lands in the said District, in the State of Ohio.

## BY AUTHORITY.

Laws of the United States, Passed at the second session of the twentieth congress.

AN Act to provide for the purchase and distribution of certain copies of the Digest of the Laws of the United States, by Thomas F. Gordon.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of State be, and he is hereby authorized to purchase for the United States, five hundred copies of the Digest of the Laws of the United States, compiled by Thomas F. Gordon, at the price of six dollars per copy, bound in calfskin; and cause the same to be distributed as follows: one copy thereof to the President of the United States, one copy to the Vice President of the United States, one copy to each of the Heads of Departments, to the Attorney General of the United States, to each of the Senators and Representatives, and to each Delegate of Territories of the Twentieth Congress; fifteen copies to the Secretary of the Senate, for the use of the Senate; thirty copies to the Clerk of the House of Representatives, for the use of the House; one copy to each branch of the Legislature of each State and Territory; one copy to each of the Executives of the several States and Territories; and one copy to each incorporated College in the United States; and one copy to each Justice of the Supreme Court; one copy to each District Judge, and one copy to each Judge of the Courts of the Territories of the United States, and of the District of Columbia; and cause the residue to be deposited in the Library of Congress.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there shall be appropriated, and paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, unappropriated, the sum of three thousand dollars, for the completion of the said purchase.

Speaker of the House of Representatives, J. C. CALHOUN, Vice President of the United States, and President of the Senate. Approved: 24, Feb. 1829. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

## NUMBER 16.

AN Act to alter the time of holding the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Sixth Circuit Court of the United States for the District of South Carolina, which is required by law to be holden on the second Monday in December, annually, shall hereafter be holden on the fourth Monday in November, annually; and that all process which shall have been issued, and all recognisances returnable, and all suits and other proceedings, which have been continued to the said Court, on the day heretofore provided by law for the meeting of the same, shall be returned and held continued to the said Court at the time herein provided for the meeting thereof. Approved: 24, Feb. 1829.

## NUMBER 17.

AN Act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the Virginia Military District within the State of Ohio.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, a Surveyor for the Virginia Military District within the State of Ohio, who shall keep his office at Chillicothe, within the said District, within the State of Ohio, until otherwise directed by law.

Sec. 1. And be it further enacted, That the Surveyor appointed by virtue of this act shall possess the same powers and authority, perform the same duties, receive the same emoluments, and, in all respects, be subject to, and regulated by, the same laws, rules, and regulations, which were received, exercised, and performed by, and governed the late Surveyor of said District, so far as the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio is concerned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor to be appointed under the authority of this act to receive from the personal representatives of Colonel Richard C. Anderson, deceased, late Surveyor of said District, all the original books, records, warrants, plats and certificates of surveys, assignments, and other papers, relating exclusively to lands already entered, surveyed,

or patented, or to be surveyed, entered, and patented, within the Virginia Military District, in the State of Ohio; and he shall also make, or cause to be made, so far as relates to claims to land in said Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio, fair copies of such original books, records, warrants, plats and certificates of surveys, assignments, and other papers, from such original books, records, and papers, in said office, [which contain entries, certificates, surveys, plats, assignments, or other papers or evidences of title, pertaining to lands lying within the Virginia Military District in the State of Ohio,] which transcripts and copies he shall carefully preserve as a part of the records of his office, and from which he may give copies, as from the originals, to be used in all cases of controversies in the Courts of the United States, about lands in the said District, in the State of Ohio.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for the personal representatives of the said Richard C. Anderson, before the delivery of the books, records, papers, and copies, here in specified, to require of the Surveyor appointed under the provisions of this act, a bond with good and sufficient security, to be approved of by the County Court of the County of Jefferson, in the State of Kentucky, if not approved of by the personal representatives of said Richard C. Anderson, in the penal sum of ten thousand dollars, conditioned that the said Surveyor shall pay over to the said Anderson's personal representatives all such sums of money due, or to become due to said Anderson or his representatives, for fees due, services performed, or business done by said Anderson, as late Surveyor in said office, and which may be received by the said Surveyor appointed under this act; and conditioned, also, that he will not surrender to any person or persons originals or copies of any of the records, books, warrants, plats, and certificates of survey, assignments, or other papers, by him received of the personal representatives of said Richard C. Anderson, upon which fees are due, to the persons or persons claiming interest on the same, as any other person whatever, until the fees due, or to become due, to said Anderson, as late Surveyor, shall have been first paid to said Surveyor; and upon the execution of said bond, the personal representatives of said Anderson are authorized and required to deliver to the said Surveyor, all the original books, records, warrants, plats, and certificates of survey, assignments, and other papers, here in above specified, as is provided by this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That it shall be the duty of the Surveyor for said Virginia Military District, before he shall receive any location or entry of military warrants to be surveyed, to give at least sixty days notice, in those newspapers in which the laws of the United States are published in Ohio, of the day on which he will begin to receive such locations or entries, the expenses of which notice shall be audited and paid by the Treasury Department of the United States. Approved: 24, Feb. 1829.

## TO THE PUBLIC.

HAVE just received, from New-York and Philadelphia, at their Store at Wood Grove, Rowan county, twelve miles west of Salisbury, a general assortment of fresh

Dry Goods, Cutlery, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

Which they are determined to sell unusually low for CASH or COTTAGE; or on a short credit to punctual customers. As they will replenish their stock at short intervals, from the Northern markets, and keep the newest and most approved kinds of Goods, they feel a confidence in inviting their friends and the public to call, examine, and judge for themselves.

COWAN & REEVES, Wood Grove, Sept. 1st, 1828. 6mt59

## Cabinet Making Business.

HORATIO WOODSON respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making Business, in the Shop formerly occupied by Mr. Peter Kridler as a shoe shop, adjoining Mr. Jones' tavern, where he is prepared to do all kinds of work in the above business, on the shortest notice, and on moderate terms. As he intends to employ the best of Workmen, and has no apprentices, he has no hesitation in saying his work will be well done. Repairing of all kinds done on the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage; and hopes by strict attention to business to gain their custom. No exertions will be spared on his part, to give complete satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.

N. B. Good Walnut Plank will be received in part pay for work. H. W. January 19, 1829. 3159

## Horse for Sale.

A GENTLE young work Horse for sale, on good terms. Inquire at this office. March 16, 1829.

## SHERIFFS DEEDS.

For land sold by order of writs of vendition exponas, for sale at this office.

## THE NEW ADMINISTRATION.

The following illustrative sketch of the complexion of the new cabinet, is taken from the Philadelphia Sentinel. After mentioning the names of the gentlemen who compose the cabinet, and the circumstance that it is supposed the Vice President and Post Master General will be admitted into the cabinet council, the Sentinel remarks: "These appointments and arrangements do not meet the approbation of the Adams prints. They not only express their own objections to the cabinet but modestly undertake to declare that many of the friends of General Jackson are dissatisfied with the gentlemen named. We can have no objection to the displeasure manifested by the Adams party on the occasion. But we respectfully request them to suffer the friends of the President elect to speak for themselves. They are, it is presumed, competent to disclose, in intelligible language, their own views upon all political topics. Assuming this to be a fact, we venture to affirm, at least so far as we have been enabled to ascertain, that the new cabinet meets the decided approbation of the democratic republican party generally. It is certainly composed of gentlemen of the most enlarged minds, and of the most distinguished abilities; of statesmen who with the illustrious chief himself, will not descend to a recognition of the sinister and contemptible views of little local factions, but who will seek merit and talents among the steadfast members of the republican party, and bestow upon them the public offices and honors, because to them only can be safely confided the public interests. It consists of gentlemen of long tried integrity and patriotism, who will administer the government solely with a view to promote the interests and insure the welfare of the people.

Who are the statesmen that are to constitute the new administration of the general government? First upon the list is Andrew Jackson, the patriot and hero; the firm and faithful friend of his country, who risked life, reputation, all that is dear to man on this side of the grave, to defend his native land, and to protect and perpetuate its invaluable republican institutions. Of sterling probity; with a vigorous and powerful mind, exalted principles, and lofty independence; never swerving from the path of rectitude, nor from the republican feelings and doctrines which he imbibed in the school of the revolution, the new President is admirably fitted to guide the helm of state; to retain the confidence of the people of the union, to guide their honor with vestal vigilance, and to advance their interests, and, if occasion require it, the national renown heretofore so gloriously illustrated by his skill and valor.

Near the President, at the council board, John C. Calhoun the Vice President, will occupy the second chair. Friends and enemies all concede to him talents of the highest order; a grasping mind and towering intellect; profound sagacity; quickness to discern and promptitude to adopt all measures required by the public interest, skill, eloquence and power in debate. His experience in congress and in the cabinet of Mr. Monroe renders his presence in the councils of the new President peculiarly desirable. None can doubt his love of country; none can question his uniform devotion to republican principles. His fearless zeal in the late war with Great Britain; the many able state papers which emanated from his pen in vindication of that war; the solid and brilliant speeches which were delivered by him on the floor of congress during that trying period, and his subsequent and varied services to his country, attest the peculiar fitness of Mr. Calhoun to be associated in council with the President and his ministers. Owing his station of Vice President directly to the people, his opinions in cabinet council must necessarily be perfectly independent.

Next we find Mr. Van Buren, of New York, as the Secretary of State. While in the Senate of the United States, he was confessed on all hands to be the ablest debater in that body. His abilities are equally conspicuous as a writer. Bred to the bar, where he has risen to the highest eminence, he is familiar with the principles of law, both civil and criminal. With the interests and sentiments of the great State of New York, which is an empire within itself, he is equally familiar. He is the favorite son, and is entitled to be represented by such a son in the cabinet of the nation. With polished manners, great address, sound discretion, legal and political skill and wisdom, Mr. Van Buren is the very man who ought to have been selected to manage the diplomatic intercourse and foreign relations of the country.

Then comes Samuel D. Ingham, the Secretary of the Treasury. Of him we

can hardly confide in ourselves to speak as we feel. Modest in deportment, his talents are justly appreciated chiefly by the immediate witnesses of his exertions. Never seeking to take the lead, but often forced by his friends into that dangerous position, he has always acquitted himself in a masterly manner—always came out of the contest, if not with entire success, with additional credit, and with fresh laurels; shrewd, firm and persevering in his purposes, those purposes ever just and patriotic, he pursues them with skill, with untiring zeal, and with an inflexibility as unyielding as it is honest. Literally sprung from the people; indebted to nature for a strong mind, and to himself for his education; with the calm of retirement and the tempestuous ocean of politics for the school in which he has learned the lessons of experience; disciplined in the legislative halls and in the cabinet of his native state, and in the congress of the union, Mr. Ingham is an appropriate representative of the people in the executive councils at Washington. He is at this time, after a long course of vindictive and persecuting hostility, on the part of those who were mistaken as to his real character, or whose personal views he successfully resisted, the most popular man in Pennsylvania. He has, to a great extent, subdued the opposition to him; he has won "golden opinions" from his fellow citizens. If the freemen of this great republican state could be individually consulted, a large majority would render thanks to General Jackson for so far respecting their sentiments as to call such a man into his cabinet. Sagacious, calculating, and indefatigably laborious; well versed in pecuniary subjects; with extensive, just and impartial views of the various interests of the nation, we consider Mr. Ingham as peculiarly qualified to take charge of the financial department of the government. A decided yet judicious friend to the protection of home manufactures, and to internal improvement, he has, by his moderate and manly course, conciliated and obtained the respect and confidence of the south and the southern statesmen. He is a favorite with them, and his appointment will there also be very acceptable. His integrity is unimpaired; his character unblemished. He is faithful to his friends, faithful to his country, faithful to his republican principles; and no one will doubt his fidelity to the new chief magistrate of the nation.

Of General Eaton, the Secretary of War, we do not possess a sufficiently personal knowledge to do justice to him. But we know him to be generous in disposition, courteous in manners, enlightened in conversation. As an author, we know that he has extensive information, and that he is a classical scholar. We know him to be a talented and distinguished debater in the senate of the union: And, what is perhaps the most conclusive proof of his merit and fitness for his department, we know him to be the bosom friend of Jackson, and to possess his entire confidence.

Mr. Branch, the Secretary of the Navy, is well known as a former highly respectable Governor of North Carolina, and is at present an equally respectable member of the Senate of the United States. His published messages to the state legislature, and his speeches in the Senate, speak talents of no ordinary grade. Besides, North Carolina, the former residence of the President elect, has never furnished a member of the cabinet; and that state being a maritime one, and South Carolina the birth place of both the President and Vice President, the appointment of Mr. Branch is peculiarly proper.

Mr. Berrien, the Attorney General, is a brilliant Lawyer and Senator; and there could not have been a better selection for that station. The charge of "inveterate" federalism invented against him is utterly groundless; perfectly in character with all the accusations proceeding from the same source. It is a libel upon the uniformly republican state of Georgia, where the doctrine of state rights is maintained with perhaps a more than Virginian zeal, to allege that she has sent an "inveterate" federal ambassador to represent her sovereignty in the Senate of the United States.

The long established reputation of the Postmaster General renders superfluous any detail of his qualifications and distinguished merits. To his zeal, energy and ability in the department over which he presides with so much advantage, there is no universal and simultaneous attestation. To praise him would only be a vain effort to swell still higher the already overflowing Mississippi, by casting into it a particle of water drawn from a neighboring streamlet.

In conclusion, reviewing the political history of the federal government, we cannot withhold the expression of our firm belief, that the new cabinet, of

whose members we have attempted a faint outline, has, for ability, experience, wisdom, and purity of republican principle, never been excelled, if ever equalled in these United States. Every man among them, like the President elect, derived his public consequence directly from the people, and from his own character and talent. No intrigue, no management, no impure means, elevated any one of them to the exalted stations which they held when the President of the people arrived at Washington: and surely the national interest, honor and welfare are safe in the hands of such statesmen.

## ON LEAVES, for MANURE.

Mr. Editor: The changing foliage warns the farmer again to make ready for gathering his supply of leaves; the comfort of his cattle requires it; and a clean abundant litter, to make warm beds, for his hogs, will assist much to their fattening. These advantages would pay for the trouble of getting in leaves; but when their value as a manure is well considered it seems that no one would overlook a way so easy to benefit himself. That leaves manure the land, is not a new doctrine, it is as old as the world. Their yearly fall, and the occasional fall of timber, are the ancient ordinance, by which the happy soil which we till, was prepared for cultivation: whether its primitive sweetness and virtue has been impaired by injudicious husbandry, and are to be reclaimed, or whether the owner wishes to preserve it entire, the means are the same: a steady industry to provide manure, in such proportion, as always to exceed somewhat the mere requirements of the crops.

Of these means, the gathering of leaves where woodland is near, is the easiest and the most profitable. It is much attended to in the most cultivated parts of Europe. The Swiss, who have to support a thick population upon a rough and rocky soil, gather leaves wherever they are to be found, in their apple and chestnut orchards, by the road side, and in their small cities, the privilege of taking up the leaves from the public walks, is paid for by the farmers. In Flanders they gather great stocks of them, and their beautiful cattle and horses have the benefit of most abundant litter.

I am urged again, Mr. Editor, to these remarks by the benefits which I have received from the practice; I have endeavored every season to get in more than before, and I hope soon, if the weather proves favourable to secure a greater stock of them than ever I have yet. Well mixed with cattle dung, they are the most assured means of raising a good crop of potatoes, of superior flavour and excellence.

The gathering of leaves may be greatly accelerated by suitable arrangements; a cart with ladders fore and aft, and long slats of boards to go from ladder to ladder, to secure the sides and stakes, is the best adapted carriage. The leaves should be raked in small heaps, a sheet of tow cloth two yards square should then be laid on the ground; and the small heaps be raked into it; when full a man ties the corners of the sheet and hands it to a boy, who keeps on the cart, and receives it; he unties the bundle and lets the contents go, and keeps treading all the while. In this way a load is soon obtained; and to the above tackling, some little brush may be added to the sides of the load to build it up, and hold on the leaves. I have tried to use baskets to load the leaves, but have found the above sheet to work easier and quicker, and in order to make it more durable, I have had a small rope sowed round the edge of it, and let out about eighteen inches at the corners, which makes it easier to tie, and secures the sheet from getting torn. Such a sheet will cost about one dollar.

In the use of leaves, the hogs excel, for whether as a litter in the covered parts of their sty, or whether thrown in moderate quantities in their yard, when mired, they soon work them, and secure them from the power of the wind; it is absolutely needful to work them with their dung. When the floor is cleared in the morning the dung, urine, and leaves should be well worked and chopped together with the shovel before they are thrown out on the heap; if it is not so done, the wind will surely take hold, and disappointment and disgust ensue. When so mixed, they will soon dissolve in the ground, and seldom any trace of them be seen in fall, when potatoes are dug.

With much esteem, I am your friend and servant, G. M. C. Weaton, Oct. 1828.

Gen. Jackson was escorted from his lodgings to the Capitol, on the 4th inst. by fifteen officers and soldiers of the Revolution, who had solicited that honor, at the head of whom was Col. William Polk, of Raleigh.



## CONGRESS.

The proceedings of the last days of the session are almost as uninteresting as the whole session has been. In the Senate, on the 28th, Mr. McKinlay of Alabama presented the protest of the Legislature of Alabama against the Tariff, which was ordered to be entered on the Journals.

On the 3d, a message was received from the President, covering a copy of the instructions given to the Ministers to the Panama Congress, with a request that they be printed. The Senate refused to print them by a vote of 25 to 18, and transferred them to the Executive Journal.

After considerable business, Mr. Smith of Maryland, from the Joint Committee to wait on the President, and inform him that the two Houses, having completed their business, were ready to close the session by an adjournment, unless he had further communications to make, reported that they had performed the duty assigned to them; and that the President, on saying that he had no further communication to make to the present Congress, had requested them to present to the members of the two Houses, his best respects and his wishes for their restoration to their families in health and happiness. The Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

Sixty-seven laws were passed during the session.

There was a very stormy evening session in the House of Representatives on the 27th ult. It being the last day on which bills which had passed one House, could be sent to the other. In the course of the evening, a bill to enable the President of the United States to hold a treaty with certain Indian tribes, being under consideration.

Mr. Bates, of Missouri, rose to speak amidst loud clamor, and said that he was more determined to deliver his sentiments, in consequence of an evident determination to thrust this question through the House. [Here the noise increased.] Mr. B. said if the chair had not the power to protect members, he should protect himself.

Mr. McDuffie here rose, and avowed himself one of those who thought the House ought to have the power to put down any member who was determined to speak in opposition to the expressed sense of the House. He had long thought that this house should enjoy the privilege, common in all deliberate assemblies, of putting down members who were determined to speak.

Mr. Bates expressed his regret that the gentleman from South Carolina should have taken this course, and made some remarks on the bill.

There was great confusion here, and Mr. Haynes moved that the Committee rise; but, on understanding that the bill was not gone through, withdrew his motion.

Mr. Woods moved to strike out from the bill lines 58 to 81. He made some observations, but there was great noise and clamor in the House.

Mr. Moore, of Alabama, spoke to order. He wished, if the gentleman from Ohio was determined to speak out the session, that he would confine himself to the subject.

The Speaker decided the gentleman from Ohio to be in order.

The noise increasing, when Mr. Woods again commenced,

Mr. Barringer hoped that the individual making the noise would be addressed by name.

The Speaker expressed himself unable to check symptoms of displeasure when the House chose to exhibit them. The most prudent course was for the member to yield to them.

The bill was finally read a third time and passed.

**Mail Routes.**—The following reply to a late application to the Postmaster General, from the citizens of Hanover, in Pennsylvania, to have a Mail carried in that direction more frequently than weekly, shews that there is a point which cannot be passed in this Department, in the way of public accommodation:

"Post Office Department Feb. 14, 1829.

Sir: I am instructed to say, in reply to your letter of the 10th instant, that the Postmaster General is truly solicitous to extend the advantages of Mail carriage to every section of the Union—but he is restrained at present from doing so, by the embarrassed state of the funds of the Department, produced by the great number of routes established at the last session of Congress, and the improvements made upon old ones.—Economy, always a virtue in public disbursements, has now become a duty; at a more propitious moment your fellow-citizens may be gratified in their wishes.

I am, sir, your obedient servant,  
W. D. Gobrecht, Esq.  
P. BRADLEY.

**Doings in Canada.**—A late Montreal Gazette states, the House of Assembly of Lower Canada has expelled Robert Christie, one of its members, on a charge of having influenced the late Governor Dalhousie in his arbitrary discharge of several magistrates from office, and for other high crimes and misdemeanors. *Rail Reg.*

**The Inauguration.**—The inauguration of Gen. Jackson, as President of the United States, was one of the most interesting ceremonies we ever witnessed, and was conducted in a manner, which reflects infinite credit, not only upon the immediate actors in the scene, but on the immense concourse of citizens which attended the seat of government on this solemn occasion. We would wish to speak within bounds, when we say, that there could not be less than from 30 to 30 thousand persons in Washington on the 3d March, exclusive of the citizens of the district. Notwithstanding such a crowd, no disorder, no ferment, occurred, to mar the general satisfaction. *Old Dominion.*

The several Heads of Departments, Mr. Clay, Mr. Rush, Mr. Porter, and Mr. Southard, and also the Attorney General of the United States, resigned their commissions on the 3d day of this month, (March) to the then President of the United States. *Nat. Intelligencer.*

Gen. Jackson has justly been said to be one of the politest men of the country. His has that natural good breeding, that quick perception of and delicate regard to the feelings of others, which is so much superior to the politeness of forms. The Baltimore American mentions that when he was apprised of the arrangements making by the family of Mr. Adams to leave the President's house in time to have it prepared for his reception on the 4th of March, he sent a polite message to Mrs. Adams, expressive of his regret at the information, and assuring her that he would be highly gratified if the family would continue to occupy it as long as it suited their convenience. *N. Y. Eve Post.*

Mr. Clay.—It appears to be reduced to a certainty that Mr. Clarke of Kentucky, will not be a candidate at the next congressional election, but that he intends to decline, to make room for Mr. Clay, who will probably, if elected, head the opposition in the House of Representatives to the measures of the new administration. He will have an uphill business of it, and will perhaps be as successful as when he indirectly opposed Mr. Monroe's administration. *Old Dominion.*

Mr. Adams.—We understood in Washington, from a source of the first respectability, that Mr. Adams intends taking up his permanent residence in that city, where he has considerable property. He will occasionally visit Quincy, during the summer months, either for health, or to attend to his private affairs in Massachusetts. *ib.*

The Alleghany Democrat says—"An incident, worth recording, occurred in the city of Pittsburgh, when General Jackson was receiving visitors. A young man was introduced, who had been deprived of his arms by the bursting of a cannon at New Orleans, on the 8th of January, 1828. The General presented him with a bank note folded up, which, afterwards, on the young man's examination, proved to be a One Hundred Dollar Bill."

Gen. Jackson.—A correspondent of the Baltimore American, in writing from Washington, speaks thus of the new President: "I saw General Jackson yesterday on the Avenue, returning from Church. He was supported on the left by some friend, and followed by two others. He walked with a cane in his right hand, and wore a pair of plain spectacles. Habited in black, with a grave and collected countenance, graceful and dignified step, he makes a very deep and favorable impression on a spectator. He was out of his quarters before breakfast on Friday morning, on a visit to one of the Representatives of Tennessee, confined to his room by sickness."

It is said General Jackson on his arrival at Washington, found letters in the Post Office, directed to him, the postage on which amounted to nearly \$700. If the statement be correct, the number must have amounted to 2,800, allowing them all to have been charged at the highest rate of postage: but as it is not unreasonable to estimate the average at half that rate, it was 3,600—no very small task this, to read five thousand six hundred letters, to say nothing about answering them. If these letters were all applications for appointments to office, we are in some hopes the General will make out of the number 5,850 disappointments. We like to see these fellows disappointed, who forget to pay the postage. We have several on our list of correspondents, who will find themselves in the same predicament if we mistake not.

*Camden Journal.*

A late paper says, "the most wholesome method of chastising a wife is by kissing." This surpasses our intelligence. If a kiss be punishment, what is the reward to consist in? But we are bachelors, and cannot be expected to understand these things. What an exquisitely delicate precept is that of the Hindoo law, which says, "Strike not even with a blossom, a wife, though she be guilty of a hundred faults."—*Amor.* *Port. Gaz.*

**The New Orleans Mercantile Advertiser** states that the House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana is composed of,

26 Creoles; 2 natives of Mississippi; 2 do Georgia; 4 do S. Carolina; 4 do Kentucky; 2 do New-York; 4 do Virginia; 4 do France; 1 do Maryland; 1 do Bahama Islands.....50.

In the local pursuits of the State, they are divided in the following manner:

32 Planters; 12 Lawyers; 3 Merchants; 1 Gentleman; 1 Reg. of Mortgage; 1 Doctor of Physick—50.

**New Legal Work.**—The first volume of a new work, entitled "Legal Outlines," intended more particularly for the use of students, and being the substance of the course of lectures now delivering in the University of Maryland by David Hoffman, Esq. the Professor of Law, has been published at Baltimore by Mr. Edward J. Coale. It appears by the advertisement, that the work embraces various topics of Natural, Political and Feudal Law, and will form as it is intended to do, a kind of introduction to Blackstone's Commentaries. *Sav. Geo.*

**Cotton Cordage.**—It is an old and a true saying, that Necessity is the Mother of invention. The Southern growers, in order to profit every way, by the use of their own products, have begun to use Cotton for bale ropes, leading lines, trawls, &c. and several rope makers are now employed in making cordage of the different sizes for the Southern planters. It is said that during the ensuing year, at least 400 tons of rope will be required, and ultimately the use of hemp for the Southern states will be entirely unknown. This, it will be readily imagined, has grown out of the late tariff. Whether good or evil, will result from this and other changes in our commercial operations, can be determined by those who are conversant with the subject. *N. Y. Gaz.*

**The Augean Stable.**—A correspondent has suggested, that as some of the readers of the U. S. Telegraph may never have paid much attention to the accounts of the exploits of Hercules, it would not be mal-apropos just now to notice his feat of the Augean Stable, and the achievement of cleansing it, by which its metaphorical application may be fully understood. The story in few words is this:

Augeas, a King of Elis, a country in Peloponnesus, had a stable which would hold 3,000 oxen, and which, during thirty years had not been once cleansed. Its state at the close of that period may be imagined. Hercules cleansed it in one day. We are not told what became of the Oxen, when they were driven forth by the monarch. It is supposed he spoke to them somewhat after the fashion of the honest West country farmer, who, during a severe winter, emphatically addressed a *horker* on his establishment as he drove him to the woods, with—"Root, Hog, or Die."

*U. S. Telegraph.*

**From the Cherokee Phoenix.**

We understand upon good authority that our frontier neighbors in Georgia are moving in fast and settling on the lands belonging to the Cherokees. Right or wrong they are determined to take the country.

Attempts of this kind have been made heretofore, but without any success, for the intercourse law of the United States has been invariably executed. Whether the President will again use the military force to oust these intruders as the law provides, we are not able to say. The law is explicit, and we hope, for the honor of the General Government, it will be faithfully executed.

**Indian Murder.**—The Arkansas Gazette reports the death of four men who were massacred by the Indians in January last, in the Camanche country, Arkansas Territory.

**French Dancing.**—The receipts at the Tremont Theatre, Boston, during the engagement of Mad'le Celeste last season, were seven thousand three hundred dollars, for seven successive nights. Mad'le Celeste's engagement (just closed at) the same establishment, was also very profitable. Her salary was twelve hundred dollars, for which she danced and performed fourteen nights. Her benefits were also crammed to overflowing with the beauty and fashion of the city. Now this is what we should call dancing to some purpose. *Noah.*

Mr. Adams, in his late correspondence, uses the phrase—"receptacle of things lost upon earth." It is thought the retiring president is becoming poetical, as the expression used above is evidently borrowed, in part, from Pope's "Rape of the Lock."

"Some thought, it mounted to the lunar sphere Since all things lost on earth are treasured there."

The lunar sphere is undoubtedly higher up than the light houses of the sky. *Port. Pall.*

We have received from Mr. John Long, Jr. recently the representative in Congress from this district, a circular addressed to his late constituents, from which we make the following extract:

Fellow-citizens, the term for which I have been elected is drawing to a close: I have only to regret the limitation of my means withhold from gratification of making you more ample compensation by a more beneficial discharge of my duty, for your continued confidence from time to time. But can assure you, during the time of my service in this honorable station, in which you were pleased to place me, it has been my constant care to prove to you by my conduct, that your confidence was not misplaced. Previous to, and frequently since my last election, I expressed in the presence of many of my constituents, my decided opinion that I should not be a candidate at the next election. I arrived at that conclusion from various considerations. Believing that justice to myself and family; required a greater share of my attention to my domestic concerns, than under existing circumstances, there was perhaps, some other gentleman in the district, that a majority of my constituents would more harmoniously unite on: and as I had served a reasonable time, I did not suppose, by declining a re-election, I could be chargeable by even my most anxious friends of a premature desertion of my duty. But when at the different courts, within our district, a short time previous to my departure from home for this place, I was strenuously solicited by many of the respectable citizens of the different counties, to change my determination, to which I did not entirely consent, but promised to withhold all further declarations on the subject until I saw them again, whether I shall be a candidate, remains yet to be decided, by as far as practicable in the course of the spring, knowing the will of my constituents, should it appear apparent they desire a continuation of my services, I shall certainly feel a strong disposition to conform to their wishes. If, on examination of my domestic relations on my return home, I find it will not be attended with too great a sacrifice of both interest and convenience.

You will please, gentlemen, accept my sincere thanks for your kind indulgences and generous support on various occasions, and acknowledge me,  
Your fellow citizen, JOHN LONG Junr.

**North Carolina Banks.**—North Carolina is in a dreadful predicament with her banking institutions. The banks are call in their debts, and the people are crying out, "we're ruined."

Some say that sending on a lot of good New-York paper to North Carolina, would pay a handsome profit by way of exchange. If any of our brokers or our banks have a spare million or two, there is now a fine chance to put the screws on the whole state of North Carolina. It might ruin, perhaps, the planters and farmers of that state, but we wealthy nabobs don't care for that if we can fill our own pockets.

On the whole, it is thought that a company, with two millions in their hands, going into North Carolina, would make a good speculation, probably ten or fifteen per cent. besides helping the poor people of that state out of their present difficulties. It is rumored by some, that the United States Bank would gladly relieve them for 12 1/2 per cent, if they were not fearful that something bad would grow out of it. Why don't they try it? Two or three millions are nothing to them. They can collect more from bonds in this city in six weeks or so.

[Maj. Noah, of the New-York Enquirer, from whose paper the above is taken, seems to have some crude notions about our North Carolina Banks.]

**Exchange of Territory.**—There is a suggestion thrown out by one of the Western papers, that we like very much; and which is no less than a proposition to exchange with the Mexican Government, all our territory from the top of the Rocky Mountains to the Pacific Ocean, for that delightful region of country lying between our Southwest boundary and the Rio del Norte. This arrangement, whilst it would furnish acre for acre of land, a coast on the Gulf of Mexico indented with many bays and watered by numerous rivers, a soil inexhaustible as fertile, and a healthful climate, would also make our Federal Union more compact in point of form and more desirable in point of convenience to the several members of it. From its remote situation, it is almost impossible, that the Oregon ever could be represented in the Congress either as a State or Territory; so necessary to a good understanding between members of the same confederacy; and in case of invasion, would be much too distant to receive any effectual aid from the General Government. It lies completely insulated, having the Rocky Mountains on the East, the British possessions on the North, and those of the Mexican Republic on the South side of it. *Savannah Georgian.*

A bee was lately found in middle of a block of granite. The editors of the New York Morning Courier—there are three of them—say that he must have been be-nighted. If these wits were Londoners, Sir William Curtis would assuredly propose that they should be knighted for this. It is probably only a humbug at last.

The Baltimore Herald enumerates 19 factories destroyed or injured by fire within a few months;—estimates the loss at \$311,000, and the insurance at 138,000.

**Congressmen.**—Mr. Tardwell, the Senator from Virginia, who was recently elected one of the Committee on the part of the U. States Senate to ascertain and report a mode of examining the votes for President and V. President of the United States, and to notify the persons elected of their election, was one of the Committee of three appointed by the House of Representatives on the 4th of March, 1800, to announce to John Adams, the elder, the election of Mr. Jefferson.

The family of President Adams have removed from the President's house to Meridian Hill, where they will reside after the third of March, until Mr. Adams shall have time to adjust his private business in the District.

It is calculated that the annual consumption of each individual in the United States is equal to \$100. Our whole annual consumption would then be twelve hundred millions.

The State Convention of Virginia will consist of 96 members; 60 east of the Blue Ridge, and 36 west. This inequality has given some offence to western Virginia. The excitement on the amendment of the state Constitutions wallows up every thing else, even the tariff.

Stephen Gerard, Esq. of Philadelphia, gave on Tuesday last, from 80 to 100 cords of old building timber for fuel, for the use of the poor of that city. *Noah.*

**Heroic Perseverance.**—It is stated in a Baltimore paper, that one of the Mail Stage drivers persisted in pushing on through the snow storm, between Baltimore and Philadelphia, on Friday last; until he froze and died upon the box.

A correspondent of the Charleston Patriot, writes the Editor, from Washington, that Don Miguel has sent a minister to our government, that he has been some time in the country, but had not been recognised by the President. We hope he may be not, for some time to come. *Camden Journal.*

(From English papers.)  
The price of a good mule in Spain is 10 to 15 oz. of gold, 30 to 45 guineas and an ass, of the large breed, is worth from 7 to 12 oz. A fine Andalusian charger may, however, be purchased for 8 oz., or 25l.

Twenty-four pairs of hard polished scissors weighing altogether only one grain, have just been manufactured by Mr. Robert Adams, of Spring-street, Sheffield. Who would believe, unless they saw them, that eleven thousand hundred and twenty pairs of hard polished scissors could be manufactured completely perfect, the weight of which would only be one ounce?

It is said by the weather philosophers that a winter in which much snow falls and great cold prevails, is generally the precursor of a fine fruitful and abundant season. If so, then next summer will be a charming time. *Noah.*

An apothecary, in Southwark, Philadelphia, recently sent a phial of *agua fortis* instead of eye water, to a lady, who luckily discovered the mistake before bathing her eyes with it.

Joseph Leonard Smith, of Frederick county, Maryland, has liberated twelve slaves, and paid their passage to Hayti, as colonists, providing them with the necessary articles of husbandry to be used on their arrival.

A new sect has sprung up, says a Scotch paper, the professors of which style themselves *Nazarine Cariates*. The chief tenet of this sect, founded by a Mr. Gains, is, that all religious assemblies are unlawful except they be held in barns, alleging our Lord to have been born in one.

**The Paragon of Jokes.**—"Pray," said Lutterell to Sam Rogers the other day "what is the best joke you ever saw in print?" "Why," said the English Norbury, "it was an advertisement in the Herald from the commissioners of the sinking fund, returning thanks for a donation of six pounds towards paying off the national debt."

**Composition Cake.**—One pound of flour, one of sugar, half a pound of butter, seven eggs, half a pint of cream and a gill of brandy.

**Tea Cake.**—Three cups of sugar, three eggs, one cup of butter, one cup of milk, two cups of flour, a small lump of pearl ash, and make it not quite as stiff as pound cake.

**Clove Cake.**—Three pounds of flour, one of butter, one of sugar, three eggs, two spoonfuls of cloves—mix it with molasses.

A poem called "the Fancy Balls, or the Belles of Broadway," is said to be the press at New York.



# Salisbury:

MARCH 21, 1829.

**Afflictive Casualty.**—A little girl, 5 years old, daughter of Mr. Andrew Pehle, living on Sandy Ridge, in this county, about 15 miles south west of this town, was burnt to death on the 14th inst. by its clothes catching fire while left in the house to take care of an infant child. It was clad in two frocks, and an under garment, all cotton. The parents were not far from the house, and saw their child as soon as it ran to the door; but the fire burnt so rapidly, (as cotton stuffs always will do) that the poor little thing was past recovery by the time they had stripped off the unconsumed fragments of clothing. This adds another to the thousand and one warnings to parents, of the danger of leaving children alone by the fire, especially where they are clad in cotton garments, for that is the most combustible of all stuffs from which clothing is usually made. Garments made of wool, or principally of wool, are the most suitable for children in the winter season, both as regards health, and security against accidents similar to the one which is the subject of this paragraph.

**Another Fire.**—The number, and the destructive character, of the fires which have occurred hereabouts in a few months past, are unprecedented in the history of the country. Scarcely three months have elapsed, since the town of Salisbury was visited by a more destructive conflagration than had ever been witnessed in the place; and within a very few weeks past the unpleasant duty has devolved on us of recording the destruction by fire of an unusual number of dwellings, and other buildings, in this county;—others have since come to our knowledge, in this and the adjoining counties, of which we were then unapprised, and which have involved their owners and occupants in heavy losses, and brought much distress on many, and even ruin on some families.

On Tuesday last, the 17th inst. the extensive Stables and Barn of Mr. Wm. H. Slaughter, of this town, were entirely consumed by fire. The flames were discovered just before day-break, bursting from the roof; the doors were broken open, and all the horses, fifteen or twenty in number, cut loose, and enabled to escape. The building was so extensive, and composed of, as well as filled with, such combustible materials, that the flames very soon became unconquerable; all the efforts of the assembled citizens were therefore directed towards the preservation of the adjacent property, and, favored by a calm, yet morning, they succeeded in confining the destructive element to the tenement in which it originated. Had it been dry and windy, it is appalling to think of the devastation which must have spread through our town. Considerable quantities of grain, hay, &c. were destroyed in the building. It is difficult to form even a probable estimate of Mr. Slaughter's loss: the building originally cost but little short of \$3000; but there was so much unnecessary work bestowed on it, that it is supposed another building of the same size, might now be put up for 2000 or \$1200, which would answer all the useful purposes of the old one.

There is a circumstance connected with this fire, which is of serious concernment to every householder of the town: a well-grounded suspicion is abroad, that the building was intentionally set on fire! It behoves all of us, then, to be on the alert, to detect the traitor who could perpetrate so fiend-like a deed. Should he go unpunished, impunity may embolden him to deprecate still further on community; and we shall be continually harassed with the apprehension of falling victims to the midnight torch of the incendiary.

We are requested to state, that Mr. Slaughter has a very comfortable set of stables left, for the accommodation of those who may favour him with their custom; and will have under way, in a few days, another set, located on the same foundation with those destroyed, which will be fit for use in two or three months.

**Fire-proof Clerk's Office.**—The frequent losses which the citizens of Rowan county have recently sustained from fire, have suggested the expediency of providing some more suitable place of deposit for the numerous and important records belonging to the clerk's office, than an ordinary building affords. A destruction of the papers in the clerk's office, would involve consequences inconceivably mischievous to almost every freeholder in the county. Aside from the importance of the dockets and papers immediately appertaining to the court, numerous other records and papers, of incalculable value to our citizens, as regards their titles to property, &c. are kept in the office: Frequent and angry disputes between neighbors, and endless litigation, would be the inevitable consequence of a destruction of these public archives.

The present worthy and esteemed incumbent of the office, from a lively anxiety to insure safety to these papers, is subjected to the trouble and vexation of removing them on every serious alarm of fire, and replacing them again when the danger has passed by.

These considerations seem to impose it as a duty on the citizens of the county, to unite in devising means for the construction of a **Fire Proof Clerk's Office.** Self-interest, no less than public convenience, would seem to call on every citizen who has any thing at stake in real property, to concur in this project, and aid it according to his means.

We have thought that the most suitable manner of commencing this work, would be, either to have a public meeting, and pass resolutions expressive of the united views of the people on the subject; or to petition the legislature, for an act authorizing the building of such an office. The sooner the subject is agitated, the better for the citizens of the county.

**George Wolf,** at present a representative in Congress from Pennsylvania, (from Northampton county) has been nominated as a candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, by a convention of delegates assembled at Harrisburg on the 4th March. Fifteen ballots were had before a choice was effected; on the 15th ballot, Wolf received 70 votes, and Gen. Isaac D. Barnard, now in the U. S. Senate, 62. On the first ballot, Wolf received only twelve votes. About a dozen candidates were at first voted for. Mr. Wolf is a man of quite limited capacity; and it appears singular that Pennsylvania should always put forward her third rate men for chief magistrate of that very respectable state.

The Cape Fear Recorder, printed at Wilmington, in this state, has been enlarged, and otherwise much improved in its dress and matter.

The Secretary of the Navy, and the Secretary of War, (Messrs. Branch and Eaton) are both natives of Bladen county, in this state.

**Great Snow Storm.**—On Thursday last, there was a greater fall of snow in this section of country than has been experienced for some years. The ground was unfrozen and wet, so that the snow for some time melted as fast as it fell; but it soon came in such masses, that the ground was covered to the depth of five or six inches. It is unusual to have any snow so late in March—but remarkable to have so heavy a fall.

## THE NEW CABINET.

The following nominations have been made to the Senate by the President of the United States, and confirmed by that body:

**Martin Van Buren,** of New York, Secretary of State;

**Samuel D. Ingham,** of Pennsylvania, Secretary of the Treasury;

**John Branch,** of North Carolina, Secretary of the Navy;

**John H. Eaton,** of Tennessee, Secretary of War;

**John M. Pherson Berrian,** of Georgia, Attorney General;

**John M'Lean,** of Ohio (late Post Master General) Judge of the Supreme Court of the United States, in place of Judge Trimble, dec'd;

**William T. Barry,** of Kentucky, Post Master General, in place of M'Lean, appointed Judge;

**John Pope,** of Kentucky, Governor of Arkansas Territory;

**John W. Campbell,** of Ohio, to be United States District Judge for the district of Ohio;

**Andrew Dunlap,** of Boston, U. S. District Attorney for Massachusetts;

**Mr. Harper,** U. S. District Judge for Louisiana;

**Mr. Sidel,** U. S. District Attorney for Louisiana;

**Francis Bawles,** Collector of the Port of New Bedford, Massachusetts;

**James V. Barker,** to be Collector of the Customs for the Port of Philadelphia;

**John Chandler** (late Senator) to be Collector of the Customs for the port of Portland.

Many military and naval appointments have also been confirmed.

**Mr. Clay.**—The friends of Mr. Clay present in Washington City, gave him a farewell dinner, on the 7th inst., at which, on his being toasted to his face, he made a speech (as he is wont to do on like occasions) in their faces; which they, of course, call eloquent; it is in his usual declamatory style. In conclusion, he gave a toast, in substance, "let us not get tired of the Republic!" From which we may naturally infer, that he has found out that the election of Gen. Jackson is not so dire a calamity to the country as he predicted it would be, when he invoked the Almighty to afflict the country with "war, pestilence and famine," rather than Gen. Jackson should be elected President. We are glad to see that the Ex-Secretary is recovering his sober senses, for he may yet make a useful man again, after getting thoroughly over his military fright!

**Native Silk.**—We have heretofore mentioned, a few years back, that the Miss Harrisons, of Surry county, annually manufacture some pounds of silk, from worms of their own rearing. A gentleman who recently visited their neighborhood, has presented us another specimen of beautiful Sewing Silk made by these ladies; he informs us, that, notwithstanding their means are very limited, they raised, during the last season, silk enough to make forty yards of silk cloth. We do not know the price at which their silk sells, nor whether they find a ready market for all they manufacture; but we are told they have realized greater profits in this business than it were practicable for them to have done by the bestowment of their time and labor on any other branch of industry.

The enterprise and industry of these very worthy ladies is deserving of all commendation. How much more noble, useful, and even tasteful is their employment, than that of too many of the young females now-a-days, who must all be raised up like "ladies"....who think it a vile insinuation for one even to hint that a knitting or cambric needle, the bread-tray or the spinning wheel, would be fitter instruments for the employment of their fair hands, and comport better with the uses for which Heaven intended them, than thrumming an ill-tuned piano, or twirling a snuff-tooth-brush;—or that it is more respectable to spin stockings than street yarn.

**We perceive that Gen. Winfield Scott** is proposed as a candidate for Congress from his native district in Virginia, composed of Dinwiddie, Lunenburg, Mecklenburg and Brunswick counties, for some time past represented by Mark Alexander.

**Gov. Van Buren** was to have left the city of Albany about the 13th inst. for Washington, to enter on his new duties as Secretary of State.

**Mr. Editor:** I am not certain but what you have already published the following scrap from Dean Swift; but even if you have, it applies so well to our goodly town of Salisbury, that I think you will not be chargeable with any thing worse than tautology, should you give it another insertion:

"If a man had the art of second sight for seeing lies, as they have in Scotland for seeing spirits, how admirably he might entertain himself in this town by observing the different shapes and colours of those swarms of lies, which buzz about the heads of some people, like flies about a horse's ears in summer."

**Speck of War.**—The St. Johns (N. B.) paper, says that a vessel called the Volante brought 6,000 muskets and 200 rifles, with the necessary camp equipage, complete, and a quantity of small arms, ammunition, etc., for the service of the militia of this province, which are lodged in the Government stores.

We shall in all probability settle the Eastern Boundary question, without the use of muskets. As to the case of Baker concerning whom some diplomatic correspondence has taken place between Lord Aberdeen and Mr. Lawrence, we must say, that our Charge des Affaires, has done exceedingly well.

**Noah.**

We are authorized to state, (says the Richmond Enquirer,) that in consequence of ill-health, Mr. Randolph declines being a candidate at the ensuing Congressional Election.

We are sorry to say that information has reached this city, within a day or two that James Monroe, Ex-President of the United States, lies dangerously ill, at his residence in Loudon County, Virginia.

N. Y. Jan. 12th.

**The Inaugural Address.**—In speaking of President Jackson's Inaugural Address, the Philadelphia Gazette says:

"It is sound sense expressed in unaffected language: It is too clear to require a commentary, and too concise to permit of abstract."

President Jackson speaks as the chief magistrate of the people. He adverts to most of the principles of government that are controverted among us; and though he expresses himself briefly on each, it is in such language as affords evidence that he has bestowed mature consideration on all. On no one point does he run into the extremes which mark the heated partisans. His sentiments, his language throughout, are those of the discreet and considerate statesman.

**Gen. Eaton.**—The appointment of General Eaton to the War Department is considered rather as a respectable one with which nobody can find fault, although it may not excite much lively applause; but it is one that reflects credit on the General's great goodness. Gen. Eaton has been the devoted and persevering friend of the President elect, and has been for many years his secretary as well as biographer. A letter from Washington to a gentleman in this city, from which we are permitted to make a short extract says: "The General said that in selecting his cabinet he desired but one thing from those whose wishes he was desirous of consulting, and that was the privilege of placing near him one whom he had always considered a bosom friend and of his own family." Surely such a boon could not be refused him.

Judge Berrian, the Attorney General is a man of brilliant and substantial talents, and belongs to the old Hamilton school of federalists; a selection which affords us satisfactory evidence that certain former political distinctions are considered "obsolete," and are to give place to a more liberal and honorable spirit.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

The following interesting statement, is one among the many documents accompanying the report in the case of Mr. Monroe:

From the day Mr. Monroe accepted the office of secretary of war to the end of the war, he had no office hours; we worked day and night, Sundays not excepted. Our usual time of shutting up the office and leaving Mr. Monroe was from 12 to 1 o'clock at night. In January, 1815, on an occasion of this sort, and after a day of incessant labor, Mr. Monroe, at 12 o'clock, A. M. observed to us that it was time to take some rest; in turning round to pull off his boots, he tumbled on the floor exhausted with fatigue, and apparently lifeless: Mr. Graham being near, luckily caught him in his arms. He remained for two weeks dangerously ill, and unable either to know or to attend to business. The department was conducted during this time by Major MacPherson, Mr. Graham, and myself, under the directions of the President, who was also confined by severe indisposition. The moment Mr. Monroe was restored to his senses, and had strength to dictate his instructions, we were summoned to his sick room, and were engaged daily in transcribing the communications which he had to make to all sections of the United States; for many days he was propped up in his bed by pillows to write despatches.

TENCH RINGGOLD.

Washington, Feb. 2, 1829.

**Stephenson, the London Banker.**—The Savannah Republican, of the 3d inst. says, that it is strongly suspected that the two individuals who arrived at that port in the *Maidstone*, from Liverpool, and who came on board from the Welsh coast, with only travelling bags of clothing, are the identical fugitives, Stephenson and Lloyd, whose alleged frauds have excited so much consternation in the moneyed world of London. The *Savannah Mercury* of the 5th inst. says, that they have reason to believe that Stephenson has reached our shores with his ill-gotten wealth.

**Major Alexander Garden,** an officer of Lee's Legion, and Aid to Gen. Green during the Revolutionary War, lately died in Charleston. Major Garden was well known as the author of "Anecdotes of the Revolution." Cam. Journal.

**Very fair.**—Among the toasts drank on the 4th of March, at the inauguration dinner at Boston, is the following:

By Lieutenant White, of the U. States' Navy.

Having weathered away the shoals by keeping to the Southard last cruise, we will, with confidence, trust to a Branch pilot on the next.

Maj. Thomas P. Moore, representative in Congress from Kentucky, has been nominated to the Senate by the President, as Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the Republic of Columbia, in South America, to supersede Gen. Harrison, who now holds that appointment.

Solomon Southwick does not like "Fancy Balls." He says they will make us a nation of fools, fiddlers, tools and toad-eaters. He is more than half right.

**Remedy for the Gaps in chickens.**

Take as much kitchen soap as will cover the thumb nail, and having mixed it up with some meal dough, give it to your chickens, at any stage of the disease. This has been found effectual on the first application, almost always; a second is rarely necessary, and when it is so, it is next to impossible that it should fail.

**The Year Past.**—Perhaps the occasions to the Church in the United States have never been so numerous; in one state 7,000 souls; in another, little less than 10,000, in one denomination alone. The showers of heavenly influence have been numerous and abundant. And if New-England can remember better years of the right hand of the Most High, she may still rejoice, that while she is favoured less, others have received more distinguished blessings. Boston Recorder.

**LATE FROM EUROPE.**

New-York, March 9. The packet *Silas Richards*, from Liverpool, brings papers to the 24th of January.

Great activity is observed in the English fleet in the Mediterranean, and every thing indicates that important events are at hand.

The great topics engrossing the public attention in Great Britain are the question of Catholic emancipation and Mr. Peel's currency bill, both of which will be brought forward, at the next session of Parliament.

The commercial letters received from St. Petersburg have no hope whatever that the war will be terminated during the winter by diplomatic negotiations, but speak only of the incredible activity which is employed to open the campaign with an army twice as numerous as before. Recruits are pouring in from all parts of the immense empire; 900 cannon have been sent from the arsenal at Moscow to the Danube, and the cavalry depots are all emptied, to supply without delay the loss of horses. One hundred and fifty thousand irregular Cossacks and other troops are on their march to the Danube. The Emperor, it is said, will command the army in person, and go to join it in the month of March.

**East Indian Monopoly.**—The Liverpool Mercury of the 2d of January, says, "The East Indian Company, jealous of the increasing trade carried on by American merchants at Canton, have obtained an order from the Chinese Government, forbidding the Americans to carry on any trade at Canton, but through a Chinese company there, called the Hong, through which the Company transact their own business."

**Portugal.**—There is a continuance of great rioting by the Miguelites, which is encouraged by the government. The English residents, however, are not often attacked.

The bulletin concerning Miguel's health is discontinued; and an officer of high rank in the army has issued a proclamation, that he has had the pleasure of kissing the monarch's hand.

The revenue of France is said to have increased in the year 1828, upwards of seventeen millions of francs.

**Ireland.**—Much regret is manifested at the departure of Lord Anglesea from the Lieutenantcy. Addresses of condolence were to be presented by O'Connell and Shiel; and more than fifty thousand citizens of Dublin followed his departure with badges of mourning.

**England.**—Sir James Graham has been elected to Parliament in place of the late Mr. Corwen. He is said to be a sound Tory, and a supporter of Wellington's administration.

**Greece.**—Ypsilanti had occupied the chief town of Livadia, the garrison, 1000 strong, had bound themselves not to appear in arms against Greece during the present contest, and had retreated towards Negropont and Neitoni.

Ypsilanti was marching towards Boccia. Greece occupied the Gulf of Previsa, having taken possession of 43 Turkish vessels.

**From Mexico.**—By the Schooner General Warren, which arrived at New York from Tampico, papers of the city of Mexico to December 27th inclusive, have been received.

A proclamation of General Parrez dated at Guadalajara, December 17, notices a rumor of *Pedraza's* being about to approach that city, or being already in it in cognito, and pledges himself and his army to support the public peace, and the authority of the Federal Government, against him and all others.

**THE MARKETS.**

**Salisbury Prices, March 21st.**—Cotton 1 1/2 to 2 cents, corn 20 to 25, pork 3.50 to 4, butter 8 to 12, flour 4.50 to 5 per barrel, wheat 50 to 75, Irish potatoes 40 to 50, sweet do. 30 to 40, brown sugar 12 to 15, coffee 16 to 22, salt 1.25 to 1.50, homespun cloth 18 to 30, whiskey 20 to 25, bacon 7 to 9, fresh shad, 15 cents a piece.

**Fayetteville, March 12th.**—Cotton 8 to 8.50, bacon 6 to 8, peach brandy 60 apple do 40 to 45, butter 10 to 15, corn 35 to 40, flaxseed 90, flour 3.50 to 6.50, lard 7 1/2, molasses 37 1/2, sugar 10 to 11, salt 80 to 90, tallow 8, wheat 1.36, whiskey 25 to 30, U. S. bank notes 1 1/2 a 2 per cent. premium, Cape Fear, 1 1/2 a ditto.

**Charleston, March 9th.**—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2 cents, flour 9 whiskey, 28 to 29, bacon 6 to 6 1/2, hams 9 a 10, best kind of bagging 20 to 23, salt 40 to 48, corn 45 a 48, coffee 12 1/2 to 15, N. Carolina bank bills 1 to 2 per cent. discount; Georgia, 1 ditto.

**Camden, March 7th.**—Cotton 7 3/4 to 8 1/2, flour 5 1/2 a 6 for that made at Camden mills; wheat 81, corn 40 to 44, oats 30, salt 75.

**Wilmington, March 11th.**—Cotton 8 to 8 1/2, flax 10 to 13, flour 8.50 to 9.00, corn 40 to 45, cheese 7 to 8 1/2, apple brandy 35 to 37, tallow 8.

**Petersburg, Virg. March 13th.**—Cotton 8 to 9 1/2, flour 8.50 to 9, apple brandy 40, peach do. 45 to 75, salt 81, tobacco 3.25 to 8.00, wheat 1.55 to 1.62 1/2, whiskey 32 to 35; N. Carolina bank bills 2 1/2, S. Carolina 1 1/2, Georgia 2 to 2 1/2—Darrien 5.

**Columbia, S. C. March 13th.**—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, flour 6 to 8 1/2, whiskey 35 to 45, bacon 8 to 10, wheat 87 1/2 to 100, corn 40 to 45, salt 87, North Carolina Bank Bills 5 to 7 per cent. discount. Georgia Bank Bills 1 1/2 to 2 per cent. discount.

**Charleston, March 11th.**—Cotton, 7.50 to 8.75, bacon 7 to 8, corn 40, flour 5.75 to 6, whiskey 28 to 30, peach brandy 45 to 50, apple do. 40 to 45, leaf tobacco 3, coffee 15 to 18, salt 75 to 60, tallow 8, molasses 45, beef 3 to 4.

**Newbern, March 14th.**—Cotton 8 50, flour 8 to 8 1/2, wheat 87 1/2 a 91, bacon 5 to 7, salt 55 to 60, peach brandy 60, apple do. 45, whiskey 35.

**Richmond, March 13th.**—Cotton 9 a 9 1/2, flour 7 1/2 to 7 1/2, wheat 1.50 a 1.55, corn 45 a 50, bacon 6 to 7, brandy apple 29 to 30, old peach do. 90 a 95, whiskey 27 to 28, leaf tobacco 9 to 12 1/2, North Carolina bank bills 3 discount, S. Carolina 2 1/2, Georgia 2 1/2 a 3 1/2.

**Memphis, Tenn. Feb. 14th.**—Bacon 7 to 8, cotton 7 to 8 1/2, butter 12 to 14, flour 5.50 to 6, corn 25 to 30, peach brandy 62 to 75, apple do. 25 to 30, whiskey 25 to 28.

**Cincinnati, Ohio, Feb. 27th.**—Cotton 12 1/2, feathers 25 cents, flaxseed 37 to 40, flour 6.50 to 7.50, Kenhawa salt 30 cents, peach brandy 62, apple do. 37, whiskey 19 to 22, tallow 7, tobacco 3 to 8 cents per lb.

**Savannah, Geor. March 9th.**—Cotton 8 1/2 to 9 1/2, flour 9 to 9.50, corn 43 to 50, bacon 6 1/2 to 7, hams 10, whiskey 28 to 29, leaf tobacco 3 to 4, brown sugar 8.53 to 10.50, molasses 35 to 34, North Carolina bank bills 4 to 5 per cent. discount, Darrien 1 do. Macon 1 1/2 do.

**Nashville, Ten. Feb. 26th.**—Cotton 8 a 9, flour 8.00, lard 6 to 7, whiskey 25 to 37, tallow 6, N. Carolina bank bills 8 to 10 per cent. dis.

**New-York, March 9th.**—Cotton 12 1/2 to 13, flour 6.50 to 8.50, cotton bagging made of hemp 19 to 21, wheat 1.60 to 1.70, oak tann'd sole leather 20 to 26, hemlock do. 18 to 23, hams 9 to 10, salt 45 to 50, apple brandy 36 to 40, whiskey 26 to 31, leaf tobacco 3 to 12, yellow beeswax 23 to 24, North Carolina bank bills 4 1/2 per cent. discount, South Carolina 2 1/2, Georgia 4, Virginia 1 per cent. do.

**MARRIED.**

In Lincoln county by Miles W. Abernathy, Esq. on the 10th inst. Mr. Henry Hoke to Miss Susan Hunsicker.

In Duplin county, on the 22d ult. Mr. Isaac Baker, a United States' Pensioner, aged 70 years, to Miss Rebecca Harris, aged 40 years.

**DIED.**

In Buncombe County, N. C. on the 19th ultimo, Hiram Whitted, Esq.

From home, surrounded by strangers, of the Typhus Fever, on the morning of the 24th ult. at the University of Virginia, *Laban L. Hoyl*, Student, in the 17th year of his age, son of Andrew Hoyl, Esq. of Hoylville, Lincoln county.

[Communicated.]

In Lincoln county, North Carolina, on the 14th March, 1829, Mr. Charles Rath, aged about 45 years, a native of Quebec, Canada. Printers at the North, and in Canada, will please give this an insertion, for the information of the relatives of the dec'd.

**FEMALE SCHOOL.**

**MRS. WILLEY.**

RETURNS her sincere thanks to the citizens of Salisbury and its vicinity, for the liberal patronage she has received in support of her Seminary for the instruction of Young Ladies; and hopes, by unremitting assiduity, to the best interest of those placed under her charge, to merit a continuance of public favor.

The next Quarter of her School will commence on the first Monday in April, where young ladies will be instructed in all the English and Ornamental branches of Education, usually taught in this country.

HER TERMS ARE AS FOLLOWS:

1st Reading and Spelling, (per quarter) 3

2d Reading, Spelling, Recitations, and Writing, 4

3d Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography, Reading, Spelling and Writing, 5

4th Plain and Ornamental Needle Work, including the above branches, 6

5th History, Composition, and Rhetoric, with the above, 6

6th Drawing and Painting, 10

7th Theorem Pointing upon Velvety and Paper, 10

N. B. Music and the French Language will be taught, in addition to the above branches, as soon as the School will justify the employment of more assistance.

Mrs. Willey can accommodate a few young ladies with board, on reasonable terms.

Salisbury, March 20, 1829. 361

**Thomastown Lime, Groceries, &c.**

**TORRENCE & Co.** have on hand a quantity of Thomastown Lime, Sugar, Coffee, and Molasses, wholesale and retail, *low for cash.* Likewise, an assortment of IRON, suitable for wagon, stage, and gig tire.

Salisbury, March 20, 1829. 361

**Valuable Real Estate**

**FOR SALE.**

THE subscribers will sell, without fail, at Mocksville, on Friday, the 15th day of May next, on accommodating terms, the most valuable Plantation in the county of Rowan. The tract is situated in the Forks of the Yadkin, on Cedar Creek, and contains between

400 and 500 Acres;

the dwelling house is new and commodious, with suitable out-houses, and a still-house; the Plantation is in excellent repair. The healthiness of the situation, and superior fertility of the soil, give this plantation a fair preference, for all the purposes of agriculture, over any in the county.

Also, will be sold, at the same time, the *Tavern House* in Mocksville, accommodated with out-houses, stables, garden, &c. being as eligible situation for that business as any in the county; and two other Houses and Lots in Mocksville.

Persons wishing to purchase, may call on the subscribers at any time before the day of sale.

I. D. JONES,

B. G. JONES,

March 16th, 1829. 664 JNO. CLEMENT.

**Clerk in a Store Wanted.**

WANTED, a young man, who has been accustomed to attend in a store, is acquainted with book-keeping, and can come recommended by some person of my acquaintance, for honesty, sobriety, and faithful attention to business. To a person of this description, liberal wages will be given. Letters to the subscriber's address, at Beattie's Ford, Lincoln county, N. C. will be promptly attended to.

W. S. SIMONTON,

March 9th 1829. 4161

**Sale of Land**

**Lying in Rowan and Surry Counties**

**JESSE KERBY** and Thomas Oaks, executors of Saml. Kerby, vs. William G. Bird and others: Supreme Court, December term, 1828. By virtue of a decree made in the above cause, I shall expose to public sale, before the courthouse door, in the town of Salisbury, on Monday the 18th day of May next, about 300 acres of land, be the same more or less, on the Yadkin River, in the counties of Surry and Rowan, it being the tract of land sold by Saml. Kerby in his life time to Jonathan Dalton. Terms of sale, six, twelve, and eighteen months credit, the purchaser entering into bond with approved security, payable to the Clerk, and the title to the land to be retained until the payment of the purchase money



## DISSOLUTION.

THE copartnership heretofore existing between myself and Francis Pinkston, is dissolved, by mutual consent; all those indebted to the firm, are required to make settlement with me only.

Salisbury, March 10th, 1829.

COACH AND GIG MAKING, &c.

THE subscriber continues to carry on, by himself, as formerly, the above business, at his old stand, Main street, a few doors east of Mr. Slaughter's House of Entertainment, where he is prepared to make all descriptions of

Coaches, Sulkeys, Carriages, Jersey Wagons, Stages, Road Wagons, Gigs, Windsor Chair, &c.

of the best materials, in a workmanlike manner, at short notice, and on more reasonable terms than such work was ever done for before in the state. Articles of the above description will be kept on hand for sale. Orders from a distance for all kinds of wheeled vehicles, will be faithfully and promptly attended to, and executed strictly according to directions.

Repairing, of all kinds of work in his line of business, will be done on the shortest notice, and most reasonable terms. He asks for a share of the public's patronage, and hopes to merit it by his works.

Salisbury, March 10th, 1829.

## For Sale,

ON moderate terms, for cash; or on a credit, for approved paper, a new, well made Sulkey. Those who wish to supply themselves with such a vehicle, would do well to apply soon, as it is believed so favorable an opportunity to procure one, will not soon offer again.

Salisbury, Feb. 7th, 1829.

## Watches, Jewelry, &c.

THE subscriber has just returned from the North, with as good an assortment of Jewelry, Watches, Silver-Ware, &c.

as was ever offered for sale in this place; his Jewelry is of the latest importations, and the most fashionable and elegant kinds to be had in any of the Northern Cities: elegant Gold and Silver Watches; plain Do.; &c. &c. And in a few days, he will receive a very elegant assortment of Military Goods. Also, all kinds of Silver-Ware, kept constantly on hand, or made to order on short notice. All of which will be sold lower than such goods were ever disposed of before in this place.

The public are respectfully invited to call and examine these goods; their richness, elegance, and cheapness, cannot fail of pleasing those who wish to buy.

All kinds of Watches Repaired, and warranted to keep time: the shop is two doors below the court-house, on Main-street. ROBT WYNNE.

Salisbury, May 26, 1828.

## Trotter & Huntington,

Watch and Clock Makers and Jewellers,

CHARLOTTE N. C.

HAVE just received an elegant assortment of articles in their line; which they will sell very low for cash, or to punctual customers on a credit.

All kinds of Watches repaired, and warranted to perform well.

July 3d, 1828.

## THE THOROUGH BRED HORSE

AERONAUT,

WILL stand this season in the county of Rowan: at Salisbury, on Mondays, Tuesdays, and Wednesdays; at the plantation of the late Dr. Robt. Moore, on Thursdays, Fridays, and Saturdays. The season will commence the 1st of March, and end 1st August. Twelve Dollars will be charged for the season, payable by ten dollars before the season expires; Eight Dollars the leap; and Twenty Dollars to insure. For Pedigree and description of Aeronaut, see handbills.

STEPHEN L. FERRAND, CHARLES L. BOWERS, [Signatures]

Feb. 12th, 1829.

N. B. Great care will be taken to give general satisfaction; but we cannot be liable for accidents. Grain will be furnished, at the market price, to mares sent from a distance.

## COME AND SETTLE UP.

A person having papers in the hands of the subscriber, are requested to present their papers, as soon as possible, and take up their papers, as he has declined doing any more business as an officer, and wishes to make settlement.

JACOB S. MYERS, Feb. 24th, 1829.

## WAGONERS,

Driving to Fayetteville,

WILL find it to their advantage, to stop at the Wagon Yard, where every convenience is provided for Man and Horse, to make them comfortable, at the moderate charge of 25 cents a day and night, for the privilege of the Yard, the use of a good house, fire, water, and shelter. Attached to the Yard, are a Grocery and Provision Store, Bread Shop and Confectionary, and a House for Boarders and Lodgers, in a plain, cheap, wholesome and comfortable style.—Fayetteville, 1st April, 1828.

## Cotton Yarn.

FOR sale, wholesale and retail, BRUN CORRON, Number 6 to 13, inclusive, at the Factory prices, from Fayetteville. Apply to J. MURPHY, Agent.

Salisbury, May 5, 1829.

## POETRY.

From the Critic.

### THE SON OF NAPOLEON.

By P. M. Wetmore.

Son of the mighty conqueror!  
Thy course is well begun;  
Thy home should be the field of war,  
Where noble deeds are done.  
Thou hast a heritage for fame—  
Then bear thy crest on high;  
And be the lustre of his name,  
The light that fires thine eye.

Ay, while! thy heart may well rejoice  
To mingle with the throng  
That hear red battle's earthquake voice,  
And peal the victor song:  
Then lead thy sweeping squadron forth,  
The van of carnage dare;  
More than Dukedom's wealth is worth  
One hour of danger there.

The imperial bird again shall soar  
Its flight near glory's sun;  
The banner of thy race once more  
Shall float where fields are won:  
Then be thy flashing sabre drawn—  
Thy sword the grasp befits;  
Another Jena yet shall dawn,  
Another Austerlitz!

Speed, warrior boy in honour's race;  
Nor shun the conflict's wrath—  
When history gives thy name a place,  
Let glory light thy path.  
Still be the page of life unred  
That speaks thy destiny;  
The muse may gather from the dead  
Enough for prophecy!

## THE MIND.

Weep not for those who trample o'er a mind;  
A deathless thing—They know not what they do,  
Or what they deal with—Nay, perchance may find  
The flower his step hath crush'd; or light new  
The torch he quenches; or to music give  
Again the lyre-string from his touch that drew—  
But for the soul!—oh! tremble, and beware  
We lay rude hands upon God's mysteries there!

TIME FLIES—AND WHAT THEN?  
How swift the pinion Time puts on,  
To urge his flight away.  
To-day's soon yesterday—anon  
To-morrow is to-day.

Thus days, and weeks, and months, and years,  
Depart from mortal view,  
As, sadly, through this vale of tears  
Our journey we pursue!

Yet grieve not, man, that thus he flies;  
He hastes thee to thy rest:  
The virtuous man that soonest dies  
Is soonest with the blest.

## FROM THE BOSTON STATESMAN.

A BACHELOR.

Yes, I did love the creature. Long I strove  
To gain her sympathies, and wake her love;  
She seemed to listen to my earnest prayer,  
And I was happy. I could scan her fair  
And beautiful coral lips and azure eyes,  
And worship heaven for the lovely prize.

My suit I urged again; I pleaded strong,  
That I myself might be enrolled among  
The jewels of her gentle heart. She vowed  
She surely wished me well; but, looking proud  
Whispered she was free, and would enjoy,  
A while, her liberty without alloy.

Since—thrice five years are gone, and I am free,  
—and so is she!

Love called on me one morning,  
And sought my smile to win;  
But forward boys then scorning,  
I would not let him in:  
I thought that love would weep  
To be by me forsaken,  
But I took but one sleep,  
And found myself mistaken.

I'll search through all the city,  
And hunt the field and grove,  
And ask the young and pretty  
If they have seen young Love,  
Love flies fast as the wind,  
For wings he has about him;  
And to my cost I find  
I cannot live without him.

## COMPLIMENT TO THE DANDIES.

'Stop, stop, you rogue,' cried crazy Jack,  
And seize a modern beau—  
The THING, alarm'd, bow'd low, and said,  
'An't please you, sir, I'll go.'—  
'Not you indeed—you're caught at last,  
For all the world can see,  
You're it who plays so many pranks,  
You're.....Ma. NO-BODY.'

## FUZZLES.

Why is a person looking at a show like a bee-hive.  
Because he is a bee-holder.

What two monosyllables are those which divide the whole world?  
Mine and thine.

A marble wall as white as milk,  
Lined with a skin as soft as silk;  
At length a golden ball appears  
Bathed in a flood of chrysal tears;  
No entrance in, no gates unfold,  
Yet thieves break in and steal the gold.

An Egg.

My first and second make, combined,  
The pleasure of a soul refined;  
But should my second take my first away,  
My whole (tho' strange) will suffer no decay.

## HUSBANDRY.

Of the inferior arts of life, those which relate to the culture of the earth, are the most excellent and useful. They are, in fact, a branch of philosophy, and are capable of unlimited improvements, from a knowledge of the laws of nature respecting the mineral, vegetable and animal kingdoms. The business of husbandry also serves to remind a person of his dependence upon Providence, and his gains have no connection with any person's loss. It is the common interest of the community to wish him well, because in proportion to his success, every member of it enjoys greater plenty. [Priestly.]

## MISCELLANY.

From the Massachusetts Daily Journal.

### SKETCHES OF SOCIETY.

Who is she?—There is no question that betrays greater anxiety than "Who is she?" Any thing beautiful is a fair stranger instantly strikes, and enquiry is everlastingly hummed.—The ideas of beauty are almost as various, as the different lines of the human countenance. Feeling does not follow at all times those ideas, but the secret spell of sympathy influences the heart, and we are oftentimes in love without admiring. Some amateurs there are, who prefer the display of a well turned ankle to all other considerations, while many are in raptures at the "dignity and love" of action, the graceful step, the beaming eye, or the heavenly smile; but there are thousands whose sullen souls like "lamps in sepulchres," are unmoved by either. Peace to all such! the power of attraction grows with the intensity of heat; and those that have it not, cannot expect to be entertained when they cannot contribute to enjoyment.

Who is she? rushes into the tender bosom when she views a dangerous rival. Who is she? glances from the eye of the gallant, when cheered by the prospect of an agreeable change, or a charming variety, and the fortune hunter, when a hint is dropped, takes you with importunities. "Who is she?" repeats the scandal bearer and the newsmonger, that he may entertain the next acquaintance with his fresh acquisitions. "Who is she?" flashes from the poking stare of the dandy, when he pops his eye through the quid-glass upon a strange charmer! and "Who is she?" rushes from the eager gestures of old Teazle, when his shrivelled up heart is subdued by graces that despise his imbecility. The rage to live and the love of sway, are passions that strongly interest the fair bosom. Age and despair are their only opiates. And though we are alternately tantalized by cold repulses and soft invitations, there is not an angel living, but who, in decorating herself, wishes to inspire the panting emotion of who is she?

Mortality among Peaches.—I remember the time, nearly forty years ago, when I could boast nearly as many varieties of the peach; I even said I would fatten or feed hogs on the yellow clingstone. There has been since that time a lamentable reverse.—The peach trees of that plantation and of the neighboring region have been doomed to linger and perish. The disease has been considered by Mr. Prince as contagious, and communicated by morbid flowers; and by Mr. Adriance, as caused by a malign influence shed upon them by the Lombardy poplar. Other discreet observers have ascribed the mortality to the ravages of the insect *Egeria exilosa*, infesting the trunk between air and earth, at the point where the ascending and descending caudex unite. Some again think there is an epidemic influence, which has not yet reached the end of its destructive term, invading the health and destroying the life of the peach tree. Whether the mortality is owing to either of these causes, or to any other it is quite a calamity in the region around New-York and every place where its visitation extends. The most approved rules against the disorder seems to be these: to raise trees from the seed; to cull out the best varieties of natural growth; to destroy disordered trees and plant new frequently, say once in five, or other term of years according to circumstances.

N. Y. Farmer.

## FROM AN ENGLISH PAPER.

### HENRY BROUGHAM.

The ordinary subject of marvel with reference to Mr. Brougham, is the variety of his powers and attainments: and he is undoubtedly entitled to be considered as an orator, an economist, as well as a lawyer and a statesman. The mind that has thrown itself actively into these various lines of exertion, and has earned a just reputation in most of them, though it need not be a mind of the highest character, must obviously be one of no common stature; and in truth Mr. Brougham is distinguished by several very remarkable qualifications. His class of powers is neither that distinguished by reason, nor by imagination. His great peculiarity is energetic feeling. But as his mind is far more discursive than creative, his feelings habitually dis-

play themselves in a dress of logic. He is therefore especially fitted to excel as an orator; and unquestionably the most extraordinary efforts are rhetorical. He is deficient in no one of the abilities necessary to eloquence, and possesses many of them in the highest perfection. He has of wit abundance, of fancy enough, both ingenuity and vigor of argumentation, and a quickness and strength of sarcasm overpowering and tremendous. His greatest defect is merely of style. In the present age, it is extremely difficult to select a phraseology for oratory. As the rich and masculine language of our early literature has fallen into neglect, and is scarcely intelligible to the many, and the meagreness of our present diction is utterly insufficient for large purposes or powerful effects, Mr. Brougham has attempted to remedy this partly by drawing the materials of his style from the great authors of the 17th century, but chiefly by recurring to Greek and Roman writers from whom he has derived no small variety of phrase—sinewy indeed, and impressive, but not very well harmonizing with the other elements of his language, or sounding very native to English ears. It is an error, however, into which he has been driven, in company with many of the greatest orators of our country. Chatham imitated and sometimes plundered Barrow; Burke collected and heaped up his brilliancy from almost every accessible storehouse; from elder poetry and modern science—from the Libraries of Academe, and the workshops of Sheffield; and Grattan, whose style belongs more peculiarly to his age, was obliged to enrich the barrenness of the 18th century with exuberant metaphor, and to point its feebleness with redundant antitheses.

On making Butter.—The last part of the milk drawn from the cow is richer and yields a greater proportion of cream than that which is first drawn.

If the first third and the last third be kept separate, it will be found that the last will yield six times as much cream as the first.

There is a greater difference in the quality of the cream obtained from these two parcels than in the quantity; that from the first being thin and white, that from the last thick and of a fine butterous richness of colour. That portion of cream which rises first to the surface is richer in quality and greater in quantity than that which rises in a second equal space of time. Milk which is suffered to partly cool before it is put into the pans to settle for cream never yields so much or so rich a cream as if put into the pans immediately after it is milked.

From these premises it follows, that to make butter of the best quality the first drawn milk ought to be kept separate from the last, and that to make prime butter of superior excellence, the cream that first rises should be used.

## Western Tiller.

Manufacture of Diamonds.—It will be recollected that two or three years since Professor Silliman succeeded in producing a substance from charcoal resembling the diamond. A memoir has lately been read before the Academy of Sciences in Paris by M. Gannet, stating the result of his inquiries into the action of phosphorus brought into contact with carburets of pure sulphur. The substance of his account is, that having occasion to prepare a large quantity of carburet of sulphur, he conceived the idea of separating the sulphur from the product in order to obtain a pure carbon. He used phosphorus in this process, which combining with the sulphur, the carbon was set at liberty in the shape of small crystals, possessing all the properties of the diamond, particularly that of scratching the hardest bodies. After several experiments, and allowing three months to the process of crystallization, he procured twenty crystals large enough to be taken up on the point of a penknife, and three others of the size of a grain of millet and exceedingly brilliant. They were submitted to the inspection of an experienced jeweller in Paris and by him pronounced to be real diamonds.

N. Y. Eve. Post.

Headache.....An English paper states, that three or four lumps of citric acid dissolved in cold water, are a cure for sick headache, arising from deficiency of acid in the stomach. Another paper adds, that if there be an excess of acid, a tea-spoonful of finely

powdered charcoal in half a tumbler of water, will perform a cure. This (remarks the Philadelphia Aurora) we know to be the fact; from long experience. "We will also add, that we believe charcoal will do all that medicine can do to correct any dyspeptic irregularities in the stomach. With exercise it will perform a certain cure unless the constitution be previously destroyed. We will remark, also, that members of the bar who have whispering clients, would do well to recommend its use, for in our opinion it is the most effective corrective known for offensive breath, whether arising from the teeth or the stomach."

The wife.—At a time, alas! when every thing displeased me; when every object was disgusting; when my sufferings had destroyed all the energies and vigor of my soul; when grief had shut from my streaming eyes the beauties of nature, and rendered the whole universe a dreary tomb, the kind attentions of a wife were capable of conveying a secret charm, a silent consolation to my mind.

Judge Jefferson once said, pointing to a prisoner—"there is a great rogue at the end of my cane." "A which end, my Lord," asked the culprit.

Attic Stories.—The Chinese have an abhorrence of lofty houses. Some of the Missionaries, on showing the model of an European house, several stories high, to the Emperor Kung-hi, were asked by that prince, whether in Europe they were straightened for room below, that they were forced thus to take up their lodging in the air.

Useful advice.—We almost every week see accounts of persons burnt to death by means of their clothes taking fire. There is a remedy for this evil, which is so simple that it is despised for its simplicity. Let a person whose clothes are on fire, immediately lay down and roll over until the blaze is extinguished. This will be done instantly, or at any rate will stop the progress of the blaze, and save the throat and head, where the greatest injury is commonly received. Only try the experiment, and teach your children to do the same. Let two pieces of cotton be tied round the waist, so as to blaze half way up; continue to hold the one perpendicular, and lay the other horizontally on the floor or ground, and roll any thing over it, you will see the effect. If this notice should even save one person, the writer will think himself richly rewarded for his writing it.

The following, slightly altered from the original which was published many years ago, is not inapplicable to the fair patronizers of false curls, bucks, and other artificial appendages to the modern built lady:

MAN'S MISFORTUNES:  
ON A MODERN FINE LADY.  
False rumps, false teeth, false hair, false faces;  
Alas, poor man! how hard thy case is;  
Instead of woman's—heavenly woman's charms,  
To clasp cork—buckram—varnish—in thy arms.

West Indian Ladies.—When the young ladies in the West Indies fancy themselves too much tanned by the scorching rays of the sun, they gently scrape off the thin outside of the stone belonging to the cashew tree, and then rub their faces all over with it. Their faces immediately swell and grow black; and the skin, being poisoned by the caustic oil of the nut, will, in the space of five or six days, come entirely off in larger flakes, so that they cannot appear in public in less than a fortnight; by which time the new skin looks as fair as that of a new-born child.

A Mr. Mitchell describes, in the Nashville Republican, the manner of obtaining fire, by the help of ice alone, as follows: Provide a piece of ice clear and transparent, an inch thick, and three inches in diameter. Shape the edges so as to leave the sides convex, and as near as possible to resemble a double convex burning lens. Then polish the ice by rubbing it between the palms of your hands until you produce a smooth and regular surface; and it will readily draw a focus from the sun, and ignite any matter which is moderately combustible.

He wants no company who hath Christ for his companion.

Why is an oak tree light a tight shoe?—Because it produces a corn.